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H A R R I S O N S

o f

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY VIRGINIA,

GEORGIA BRANCH. ✓

Washington Memorial Library  
Macon, Georgia

C o m p i l e d

b y

John M. Harrison, . . .

1932 - 1938.

(For generations preceding Gideon Harrison see J. Houston  
Harrison's "Settlers by the Long Grey Trail.")



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THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF THE HARRISONS  
Of  
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY VIRGINIA.

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These sketches are intended to record the genealogy of the Georgia Harrisons descended from the Harrisons of Rockingham County Virginia, and whose ancestry has been developed in generous detail by J. Houston Harrison in his "Settlers by the Long Grey Trail." (Note 1).

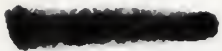
The pioneer of the family in Georgia was Gideon Harrison. His descendants have lived in Georgia since 1790 and have contributed to her history in their several ways. Some of his kin also came to Georgia, but either moved elsewhere or have not been in records later than the early nineteenth century. Such limited data as is available concerning these kin of Gideon Harrison the pioneer is incorporated in sketch of Davis Harrison - whose father, the founder of Harrisonburg, Virginia, was a half-brother of Gideon Harrison's grandfather.

Records so far discovered indicate that Gideon Harrison, son of Zebulon Harrison and Margaret Cravens, was the first of his family to settle in Georgia.

He was born about 1760 in what was then Augusta County Virginia, in that part which became Rockingham County in 1778.

The County Court of Rockingham held in March 1782 considered the applications of Gideon Harrison, his brother Josiah

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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Harrison and father Zebulon Harrison, for compensation based on services rendered the American cause in furnishing supplies and looking after British prisoners brought into the Shenandoah Valley subsequent to the Battle of King's Mountain. (Note 2).

It is a coincidence that among the patriots who fought at King's Mountain there was a Gideon Harrison, evidently a cousin of Zebulon's son of the name, who was granted a pension in 1832 and died in 1836 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. (Note 3).

The North Carolina "Revolutionary Accounts" (Vol. I Page 23 Folio 4) show two different men named Gideon Harrison, one of whom may have been Zebulon Harrison's son, assuming that he served in North Carolina in 1782 or 1783. The 1790 Census for North Carolina lists a Gideon Harrison who was unmarried in that year, in Halifax County, and deeds in his name are recorded after 1800.

Note 1: Jos. K. Ruebush Co. Dayton, Va., 1935.

Note 2: Wayland: History of Rockingham County - Page 89 et seq.

Note 3: Revolutionary Claim S-2602

Veteran's Administration - Washington.

The marriage bonds of Rockingham County reveal the marriage of Gideon Harrison and Mary Brian, daughter of John Brian, April 26, 1784, Josiah Harrison, surety. (Note 4).

Subsequent to **their** marriage it seems that Gideon and Mary Brian Harrison resided for a time in North Carolina, possibly in the Yadkin District along with the Brians and Boones. (Note 5). This conclusion rests in part of the 1850 Census of Franklin County





Florida which gives the birth place of Gideon Harrison's son William as North Carolina and the year 1788.

But in 1790 Gideon Harrison was a witness in Greene County Georgia to a power of attorney for James Daniel to Philip Clements of Greene County to sell the former's land in Granville County North Carolina. Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of Gideon, was born in Georgia in 1790 as disclosed by the 1850 Census of Houston County.

Gideon Harrison lived seven years in Greene County when it was frontier territory. An interesting military map recently found among the "Cuyler Papers" deposited with Georgia Department of Archives and History, identified by Dr. T. B. Rice, Historian of Greene County, as made by Capt. Jones Fauche in October or November 1794, enables us to locate Gideon Harrison's first place of abode in Greene County as just outside and to the south of what was then the village of Greenesborough, consisting of a dozen or so cabins erected on the ruins of the town the Creek Indians had destroyed between 1786 and 1791. (Note 6). No record has been found to show how Gideon Harrison acquired his land. There is no grant shown in his name, nor do the three Greene County deeds to which he is party refer to a grant such as was the usual portion of a revolutionary soldier settling in upper Georgia in that period. One Gilbert Cribbs deeded Gideon Harrison 100 acres "on the Beaverdam of the Oconee," for one hundred pounds sterling Nov. 27, 1794, and Gideon Harrison deeded the same land the same





day for only fifty pounds sterling to Ann Hodges, adding to the description the words "including the land and plantation where the said Gideon Harrison now resides." The immediate sale of the property for half its cost seems strange but perhaps may be explained by the assumption that Gideon Harrison had been for some years a tenant with the obligation of purchasing at a price fixed in the beginning, possibly secured by chattels or the bond of friend or kinsman.

Note 4: Stricker's "Old Tenth Legion Marriages" gives the name of the surety as Isaiah Harrison. See J. Houston Harrison's "Settlers by the Long Grey Trail" for data concerning persons named Isaiah Harrison.

Note 5: Daniel Boone's wife was Rebecca Brian. Sarah Brian, sister of John and Morgan and William Bryan, married Ezekiel Harrison, son of Thomas Harrison the founder of Harrisonburg, and brother of Davis Harrison (of whom see later). A tradition of kinship with Daniel Boone comes down through Gideon Harrison's Grandson, Frances Embro Harrison (See later).

Note 6: Greensboro Herald-Journal, Oct. 1932.

Later - in July 1795 - Gideon Harrison sold to Jeofry Bagdell 460 acres on the Appalachee River, not far from Fort Phillip's (at the confluence of the Appalachee and Ocone) and Scull Shoals where Indians massacred a man, woman, three children and a negro in April 1793. (Note 7).

Menaced by the Indians on the one hand and the threat of Elijah Clark's "Trans-Ocone Republic" on the other, his problems were doubly those of the pioneer struggling to wrest a livelihood from the soil. How they were met can only be surmised. Perchance the death of Gideon Harrison at a comparatively early age, - he must have been well under forty, - in 1797 was due to some frontier peril.



On March 15, 1797, Mary Harrison and Davis Harrison applied to the Court of Greene County for letters of administration. These were granted on June 2 and their bond in the sum of \$2,000. plus \$500. surety signed by John Waddel entered on the records. An appraisal of Estate of Gideon Harrison filed Nov. 4, 1797, reads as follows:

List of the appraisement of the property and estate of Gideon Harrison deceased November 4th, 1797.

1 wagon & hind gears without collars-----	\$45.00
2 blind bridles @ \$1.25. 1 cradle @ \$2.00-----	3.25
2 of the best cows, 1 calf & bell-----	24.00
2 year old heifers, 1 bull, 1 heifer & calf-----	23.00
1 heifer & calf, 1 cow & calf-----	20.50
1 dresser & furniture for the dresser-----	6.00
Tub, piggins & coolers. 2 open headed bands-----	3.00
1 cotton ginn \$.25. One chest \$3.27-----	3.46
1 pine table. 1 linen wheel-----	2.25
1 cotton wheel & chards-----	2.00
1 bed & furniture, bedstead & chair-----	25.75
1 pair of double tree handings 7 clevises-----	.75
1 pair of stirrup irons & 3 pair of bridle bits-----	.75
1 pair of hames & 1 trace-----	1.50
1 chisel \$.25 & 1 saddle-----	3.25
1 shovel & little pot, & little oven & lid-----	1.00
1 large pot & hooks \$4.00. 2 stays, 1 pair weaving gears & temples-----	6.25
Half dozen knives & forks & 1 smoothing iron-----	1.07½
1 razor strop & pair of shears \$.60. 1 bay horse \$60.00--	60.60
His clothing\$7.50. 1 bible & Hymn book & other small books \$1.25-----	8.75
1 looking glass \$.25. 1 soap tub \$.25---	.50
1 side saddle \$6.00. 5 chairs \$1.35½	7.35½
4 geece \$2.00. 2 bottles & 1 gimlet	2.25
1 pair of hames & 1 chains	1.50
1 bag & a chain, 1 steer hide	1.62
1 club axe	1.00
	<hr/> \$280.09

Matthew Gaston)  
John Hill ) Sworn appraisers  
Moses Shelby )

Note 7: Greensboro Herald-Journal Oct. 1932.





It speaks eloquently of frontier life. Notwithstanding the characterization of frontiersmen of the time as "illiterate, irreligious and happy" by an eminent historian, it may be worthy of comment that Gideon Harrison owned a Bible and a hymn-book and signed his name when executing deeds.

The Land Lottery of 1805 shows that Lot #124 of the 17th District of Wilkinson County was drawn by "Robert, William, Elizabeth and Margaret Harrison, orphans of Armor's District of Greene County. The will of John Luckey of Greene County, who Mary Harrison married in January 1801, was witnessed in 1808 by his step-daughters Margaret and Elizabeth Harrison. These two records establish the identity of Gideon Harrison's children, and will be corroborated by others of later dates.

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## MARY BRIAN

Mary Brian, daughter of John Brian, married Gideon Harrison in Rockingham County Virginia April 26, 1784. No further record of her ancestry or family connections has been developed.

There were numerous persons of the name Brian or Bryan, Briant, Bryant, all derived from the Celtic "O'Brian - who were settled in the Valley of Virginia at the time of the American Revolution.

From "Dunmore's War" published by Wisconsin Historical Society in 1905 the following is quoted:-

"The Bryans were a large family who came from Ireland and first settled on Opequon Creek in the lower part of the Valley of Virginia. Later they removed to North Carolina and formed a large settlement known by their name on the Upper Yadkin. The Bryans intermarried with the Boones and a party of forty from their settlement joined Daniel Boone in his proposed migration to Kentucky which was checked owing to the slaying by Indians in Powell's Valley of sons of Boone and Russell. Probably Capt. Thomas Bryan was one of of this party, as they were all good woodsmen. He was the youngest son of the first emigrant, Morgan Bryan, grandfather of Boone's wife. The Bryans later - 1779 - settled a station of that name in Kentucky, but Thomas does not appear to have been of their number. One of his name was a loyalist leader in North Carolina and perished at Battle of Shallow Ford Oct. 15, 1780."

Sarah Brian, wife of Ezekiel Harrison, sister of John and Morgan and William Bryan, may have been an aunt of Mary Brian who married Gideon Harrison. Rebecca Brian, wife of Daniel Boone, was a kinswoman.



Gayton = 1

Mary Brian Harrison made in her young womanhood the decision reached by uncounted thousands of young women who left home and kin behind to go with their husbands to "the new country." Upper Georgia attracted thousands from Virginia and the Carolinas in the years following the Revolution. Among these in 1790 we find Gideon Harrison and his wife Mary Brian and their little ones Robert and William. The girls Elizabeth and Margaret were born in Georgia.

Early in 1797 Mary Brian Harrison became a widow at a time when her children were hardly large enough to be of help on the farm, not to speak of defense against marauding Indians. During the four years of her widowhood Mary Brian Harrison no doubt leaned on her husband's kinsman, Davis Harrison, and perhaps other relations also newcomers to Upper Georgia.

On January 29, 1801, the widow Harrison married again, one John Luckey, a widower. He died in 1808, - his will being witnessed by his step-daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth Harrison, - leaving a son by Mary Brian, Reuben Harrison Luckey, and perhaps one or two daughters (Penelope?). It is interesting to note that the son by the second husband was given a name apparently taken from the family of the first husband.

Mary Brian Harrison Luckey survived her second husband many years. The 1820 Census of Jones County includes in the family of William Harrison individuals who could barely be other than his mother and half-brother. Since her two sons, Robert Harrison and





Reuben Luckey, drew land when residents of Taylor's District in Jones County in 1827, some five years after her son William Harrison and daughters Elizabeth Wright and Margaret Vinson had moved to Houston County, it may be surmised that Mary Bryan Harrison Luckey was still in Jones County in 1827. No later record or indication thereof has been found.

Religion played its part in her life for in the selection of Randolph Macon College in Virginia for her grandson may be seen the influence of Francis Asbury, the Methodist Missionary who traveled the mountain country from Pennsylvania to Georgia, to establish the foundation upon which the Methodist Episcopal Church rests today. Tradition comes down through the Luckeys to the effect that she was well educated, a great reader, possessed of untiring energy, and as having made a trip to Virginia by horseback to visit her people when past eighty years of age. (Note 8).

Note 8: Miss M. E. Lowman of Atlanta, adopted daughter of Rev. Reuben H. Luckey, in letter to compiler - 1931.



## DAVIS HARRISON.

Although the only Harrisons of Rockingham County definitely known to have remained in Georgia, are the descendants of Gideon Harrison, the known facts relating to his kinsman and administrator Davis Harrison are of interest.

Davis Harrison is identified by a deed of one Reuben Harrison recorded in Book 00 page 278 of Rockingham County dated Feb. 27, 1798, which mentions the heirs of Thomas Harrison, founder of Harrisonburg, as Jeremiah Harrison, John Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Ezekiel Harrison, Davis Harrison, Reuben Harrison, Leonard Herring and Abigail his wife, and Sarah Warren. Two of these brothers, Reuben Harrison and Ezekiel Harrison, with their cousin Isaiah Harrison (brother of Gideon) were given certificates of good character by the Rockingham County Court in April 1783 in contemplation of a journey to Georgia. If the trip was made they did not remain for Reuben Harrison died in Harrisonburg and Ezekiel Harrison in Sangamon County, Illinois. Isaiah Harrison was shown in 1790 as a resident of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (Federal Census).

The Order Book of Augusta County mentions the appointment of Davis Harrison as road surveyor August 22, 1766, at which time he was also constable. A year later Thomas Fulton succeeded him. (Book X Page 233 and XI Page 333).





The date of his birth is given as "about 1743" by J. Houston Harrison, who further relates that Davis Harrison and Jeremiah Harrison emigrated to Woodford County Kentucky about 1792. But the Georgia records (Secretary of State - Land Grants) show 270 acres of land in Greene County granted Davis Harrison in 1792. He came to Georgia about this time or not long after, for in 1797 he was chosen administrator for two estates, - that of Gideon Harrison, and that of John Dunn (Note 9).

In the following year - 1798 - Davis Harrison and Tunes Harrison were among those assigned to work the roads from Greensborough to a "cow ford" on the Oconee River.

His daughter Elizabeth married John Dyer in Rockingham County in 1799.

In the Land Lottery of 1805 Davis Harrison of Rea's District of Greene County drew Lot 86 of the 16th District of Wilkinson County.

Note 9: Greene County Court of Ordinary - Nancy Dunn and Joseph Jackson and Davis Harrison, principal, and Thos. Johnson, surety. Agness Dunn signed.



Davis Harrison was a juror in 1810 but appears to have removed to Christian County Kentucky prior to 1813 for in March of that year he and Robert Harrison, Jr. witnessed a deed or agreement between William C. Davis and Robert Harrison, Sr. of Christian County Kentucky.

His own land in Georgia, granted him in 1792, was disposed of by deed executed in Christian County Kentucky and sent to Greene County Georgia for recording - dated December 13, 1815, and describing Davis Harrison as "of Christian County Kentucky."

In the early records of Greene County are found the names of several other Harrisons who may have been of the Rockingham County family. Thomas Harrison sold land to John Phillips in 1793; the estate of William Harrison was administered by Henry Holland in 1794. Benjamin Harrison sold land to Jeremiah Wooten in 1804 while Davis and Elizabeth Sayers deeded land to Catherine Harrison in 1815. The names of Paschal Harrison, Jonathan Harrison and Carter B. Harrison appear, but these seem more likely connected with the Harrisons of Brunswick County Virginia.

The roster of Jones Fousche's Dragoon of the Greene County Regiment in 1794 carries the names of John Harrison of Armor's District, "Gentleman at Arms", - likely the individual who witnessed a deed in 1789 between Daniel and Judeth Young and Micajah Williams.

There was a marriage between James Harrison and Mary Harrison prior to 1801, in Greene County, while in the adjoining County of



Franklin, Robert Harrison married Pheraby Smith and Reuben Harrison was united with Bathana Dixon. In Oglethorpe between 1794 and 1798 is found record of Jeremiah Harrison's marriage to Rebecca Ramsay.







## WILLIAM HARRISON

William Harrison, born in North Carolina September 22, 1788, was the second son of Gideon Harrison and Mary Brian who were married in Rockhigham County Virginia in April 1784 and who came to Greene County Georgia just before or during the early part of 1790. Seven years later Gideon Harrison died, leaving a widow and four children, Robert, William, Elizabeth and Margaret.

Nothing is known of William Harrison's boyhood. He and his brother Robert and their two sisters were granted land in a drawing held in Greene County in 1805, the record of which describes them as "Harrison orphans." Mary Brian Harrison married a second time in January 1801, John Luckey of Greene County, and was widowed a second time at his death in 1808. John Luckey's will made shortly before his death was witnessed by his stepdaughters, Margaret Harrison and Elizabeth Harrison and mentioned among other heirs his son by Mary Harrison, Reuben Harrison Luckey, half-brother of the Harrison children.

In the fall of 1814 William Harrison appears to have moved into Jones County, where he purchased from Cannon Nelson on October 7th 101 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, the upper half of Land Lot #175 of the 10th District of what was formerly Baldwin County. Like Greene County in his father's time, Jones County in 1814 was a frontier of white civilization, whose inhabitants were often required to defend themselves against Indian attacks. A record of six days' service as a private in Capt. James Davis' Company of Cavalry stands



in the name of William Harrison, Nov. 10 to November 15, 1814. (Georgia Archives). There is a tradition that in a skirmish he received a severe wound in the abdomen and walked a great distance to his home where his wound was dressed while he lay on the kitchen table. This was a generation prior to Dr. Crawford Long's discovery of anesthesia.

In February 1815 William Harrison married Susan Kendrick in Putnam County, before a justice of the peace. This was probably an elopement. Susan Kendrick was an orphan girl of seventeen, the daughter of Benjamin Kendrick and Ruth Harvey, and granddaughter of Rev. John Harvey, one of the first Baptist ministers of Georgia. Very likely she was then residing with her guardian and uncle, Isaac Harvey, who with his brother John Harvey owned land immediately adjacent to that of William Harrison, and in which neighborhood her brother Burwell Kendrick acquired land in September 1818. The name of this brother was given to the second son of William and Susan Harrison, born the previous January.

From the Census of 1820 it is clear that William Harrison's household not only included his wife and three little boys, but also his mother and half-brother and likewise one of his sisters, most likely Elizabeth, with nine slaves. The Tax Digest of Jones County for 1820 lists for William Harrison 101-3/4 acres on Cedar Creek, also four slaves.

White's "Story of Georgia" (Page 277) refers to Jones County in these words: "No county was settled more rapidly, none worn out sooner, and none deserted by its first settlers more completely





than Jones." To this condition the subject of this sketch was no exception. He and his kin and connections all joined in the migration across the Ocmulgee when new lands acquired from the Creek Indians were opened south and west of Fort Hawkins (now Macon).

Selling his land in Jones County to Parker Eason in June 1822, he purchased near what is now Fort Valley, Lot 211 of the 9th District of Houston County May 21, 1822. His sisters and their husbands, Isham and Elizabeth Wright, and Isaac and Margaret Vinson, likewise his wife's brothers Burwell Kendrick and Harvey Kendrick and others of the Harvey and Talbot kin also went to Houston County, all being shown by 1830 Census. \*

Some land in Putnam County where Isaac Vinson's family lived, owned jointly by Isaac Vinson and William Harrison "of Houston County" was sold by deed made September 12, 1823, witnessed by Isham Wright and John Harvey.

Then in July 1825 one Thomas Ganley gave William Harrison power of attorney to assign a warrant for Lot 237 of Houston County to John Harvey of Jones County. Witness, Isaac Vinson.

Whether William Harrison remained in Houston County any great while after 1830 - or whether a short period in Florida preceded his return to Jones County, is not certain, however on October 1, 1839 Noah Pitt and Robert Woodall made to William Harrison a deed in Jones County for Lot 33 "adjoining his lands." This tract of





202½ acres evidently became part of a large plantation, 2,368 acres in all, acquired by William Harrison before the panic of 1837. The deeds showing the purchase - except the 202½ acres - do not appear of record, although a deed of sale for the whole tract was made by his son Burwell K. Harrison, evidently under power of attorney, and was recorded in Jones County in August 1847. This plantation was in the southern part of Jones County and there was also a home in Macon (what is now East Macon). The matriculation record of his son Burwell at Randolph-Macon in 1837 states "of Bibb County".

\* NOTE: There was another William Harrison in Jones County with kinsmen named Joseph and George Harrison, who bought land in 1821 and 1824 in the 10th District not far from the Harvey lands. This William Harrison may have been the one who married Jenny Henry in Putnam County in July 1815.

Reverses of fortune seemingly the aftermath of the 1837 panic appear to have necessitated a chattel mortgage for \$2800.00 on seven slaves in May 1839, the holder of the mortgage being Dr. Alford Clopton whose wife was Sarah Kendrick, cousin of Susan Kendrick Harrison. (Book P. page 648 Jones Superior Court).

William and Susan Harrison appear to have had their full portion of sorrow as well as material reverses. In August 1835 their first-born son Robert died in his twentieth year. Tradition has it that his death occurred "on the long and perilous



journey to New Orleans" whither he had been sent to recover certain slaves taken there and sold for his own profit by a trusted overseer, presumably a kinsman. These slaves had evidently been sent under the overseer with a shipment of cotton to be delivered to the Chattahoochee River boat at Columbus for delivery at Appalachicola or Port St. Jo, and at some point on the journey the overseer deviated from the route selected and carried them thence to New Orleans to be sold in the slave-market. The tradition concludes with the comment that neither the slaves nor their sale price were recovered, the effort ending with the tragic death of young Robert.

Just a year later in August 1836 the eight-year old son William passed away.

In the summer of 1840 Burwell Harrison, just home from college, wrote back to Virginia to his fiancée, mentioning the plans of his father and brother Benjamin to set out for Florida to inspect the site of their new home. This was evidently near Ricco's Bluff on the Chattahoochee not far from St. Andrew. By some it is said that after residing there for a time the family moved back to Georgia but subsequently moved a second time to Florida, to Franklin County, first at St. Jo and later at Appalachicola.

In December 1845 there passed away another eight-year-old son, William G., who had been born shortly after the death of the first William.





The Census of 1850 shows William Harrison as "harbormaster" in Franklin County Florida, and the members of his family residing with him as his wife Susan Harrison, his sons Reuben and Benjamin and Frank and his two grandsons George Patton and William Harrison Kendrick. These latter were the sons of his daughter Sarah Maria who died in early womanhood in 1850, whose first husband was Alexander Patton and second husband her second cousin John Bull Kendrick, the latter also residing in Franklin County in 1850.

Ten years later, in January 1860, the untimely death of Burwell K. Harrison took place at Lumpkin.

Not more than a year later William and Susan Harrison saw their three remaining sons, Benjamin Kendrick Harrison, Reuben Luckey Harrison, and Francis Embro Harrison, enlist in the service of the Confederacy.

In June 1863 Benjamin Kendrick Harrison was killed near Morganfield, Ky.

In February 1865, within two months of Appomattox, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage found William and Susan Harrison mourning the loss of their son Benjamin, a victim of the war, fearing for the safety of their sons Reuben and Frank, and impoverished in the wake of the war.





For a short while after the close of the war they struggled against overwhelming odds, making an effort to cultivate a farm across the Bay from Appalachicola.

Their last years were made comfortable and peaceful by their eldest daughter, Mary Bryan Harrison Flanders, wife of James J. Flanders of Macon, who brought them from Appalachicola to her home in Macon and cared for them until William Harrison passed away at the ripe age of 82, in June 1870. Susan Kendrick Harrison died in January 1872. Both are buried in the Flanders lot in Rose Hill Cemetery in Macon, their remains being moved there from the original municipal cemetery by Miss Mary Belle Flanders.



## SUSAN KENDRICK

Susan Kendrick (sometimes spelled Kindrick) was born in Georgia December 5, 1797, according to the Bible of her son Francis Embro Harrison and the Census of 1850. She died in Macon, Georgia in January 1872.

A letter or memorandum written by the widow of her son Reuben Luckey Harrison in 1900 for the purpose of recording the history and traditions of the family describes her as "an orphan and heiress who was raised by some relatives named Fluker." This statement is supported by the will of Susan Kendrick's uncle James Harvey of Baldwin County which in 1808 mentioned his brothers John Harvey and Isaac Harvey and directs his sister Sarah Fluker (wife of David Fluker) to rear his niece Susan Kindrick. This will also provides for the education of a nephew, Burwell Kindrick.

In 1812 the records of Jones County show the appointment of Isaac Harvey as guardian "of the person and property of Susan Kendrick, orphan of Benjamin Kendrick." Benjamin Kendrick was a lieutenant of militia in Washington County in 1792 as shown by Minutes of Executive Council of Georgia.

In 1823 the will of John Harvey, Sr., made in Clarke County, mentioned eleven children, living and deceased, confirming gifts made to them in previous years, among them the gift of a slave to the son of his deceased daughter Ruth, Isaac Kindrick, made in



1802. Others mentioned are his deceased son James, his sons John Harvey and Isaac Harvey and daughter Sally (Sarah Fluker).

It is clear that Susan Kendrick was the daughter of Benjamin Kendrick and Ruth Harvey who had probably married about 1790 at which time John Harvey, Sr. was living near Powellton in Hancock County or in Washington County as indicated by the records of the Georgia Baptist Convention which also refer to the Rev. Edmond Talbot (father of John Talbot of Stewart County) as a son-in-law of Rev. John Harvey.

It would appear that Susan Kendrick and her brother Burwell Kendrick were not mentioned in the will of their grandfather John Harvey, Sr. as was their brother Isaac Kendrick, because they had been provided for in the will of their uncle James Harvey who died some years before his father.

On February 8, 1815 Susan Kindrick was married to William Harrison in Putnam County. Though probably an elopement the young couple appear to have lived on friendly terms with their kin. A deed made by William Harrison in Jones County in 1825 was witnessed by Isaac Harvey and John Harvey and conveys land adjoining "Harvey" land.

Susan Kendrick Harrison named one of her daughters Sarah Maria, probably in compliment to her aunt who raised her, Sarah Harvey Fluker.





When her son Burwell Kendrick Harrison moved to Stewart County after his marriage in 1840 and began the practice of law it was no doubt at the instance of his mother's first cousin, Judge John Talbot. John Talbot is known to have been one of the first settlers of Stewart County, being there in 1830. The Census of 1850 shows that he was born in Georgia in 1794, and that in 1850 his son Edmond was a member of his household. John Talbot's mother was evidently the deceased daughter Mary mentioned in John Harvey's will, probably his eldest child as she is mentioned first, and the wife of his son-in-law Rev. Edmond Talbot.

The Harvey and Talbot kinship is referred to in a letter Burwell Kendrick Harrison wrote to his wife from Washington, D.C., in 1855, in which he says "saw Cousin Mary Harvey - now Mrs. Strong of Arkansas - ask 'Uncle' John Talbot who she is."

Susan Kendrick Harrison named her second son Burwell Kendrick Harrison and her third son Benjamin Kendrick Harrison. As it appears to be beyond doubt that Susan Kendrick's father was Benjamin Kendrick, it seems safe to conclude that Benjamin Kendrick Harrison was named for Susan's father. The question then presents itself, for whom was Burwell Kendrick Harrison named? It is known that Susan Kendrick had a brother Burwell Kendrick and it is also known that there was a Burwell Kendrick who died in Morgan County in 1817 who had an heir named Susannah. There was also a Burwell Kendrick who was a much older man than



the Burwell Kendrick of Morgan (the latter dying at the age of forty-five according to the traditions of his descendants), this elder Burwell Kendrick being presumed to have come down from North Carolina after the Revolution to Wilkes County. This elder Burwell Kendrick may have been the father of Burwell Kendrick of Morgan County and also the father of Benjamin Kendrick of Washington County,- if so he was Susan Kendrick's paternal grandfather. Our Susan Kendrick could not have been the heiress of Burwell Kendrick of Morgan County since she was recorded as an orphan in 1812 and was doubtless an orphan in 1808. The Morgan County records would have referred to her as Susan Kendrick Harrison since she had been three years married when they were entered and since the portion of the Burwell Kendrick estate allotted to Susannah Kendrick was twice that given to any other heir mentioned there is ground for the presumption that Susannah Kendrick was the widow of Burwell Kendrick of Morgan and since no Kendricks are shown by the Census of 1820 to have been in Morgan County in that year and the Census of 1820 shows a Susan Kendrick head of a family of six, the eldest between the ages of 26 and 45, in Putnam County it is possible that this Susan Kendrick was the widow of Burwell Kendrick of Morgan County. The elder Burwell Kendrick is credited with military service in North Carolina for the year 1783.

For other data relative to Susan Kendrick Harrison reference is made to the biographical sketch of her husband, William Harrison.





















